

The arrows indicate the direction of grain of wood.



DESIGN

No. 2518
19.1.44

SUPPLEMENT TO HOBBIES No. 2518.

MODEL OF DE HAVILLAND MOSQUITO

TWO-SEAT RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER.

SPAN 54 ft. LENGTH 40 ft. 9 ins.

SCALE OF MODEL—
1/4in. = 1 FOOT.

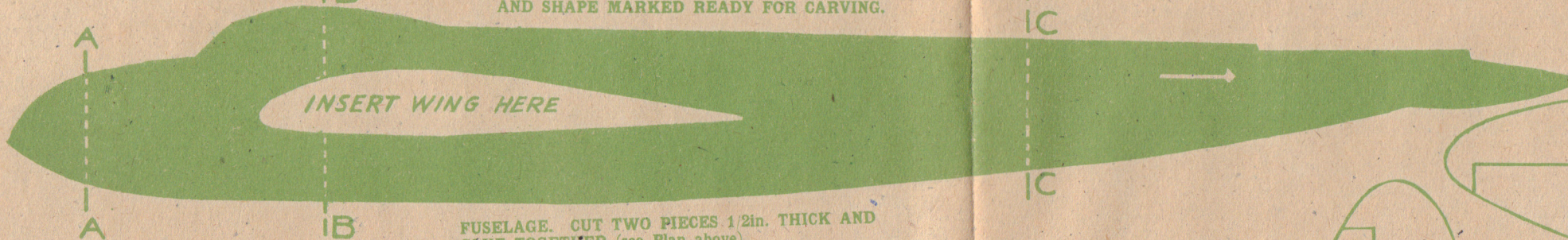
PANELS OF WOOD REQUIRED FOR THIS DESIGN

ONE ND8 ONE MD8
ONE G2

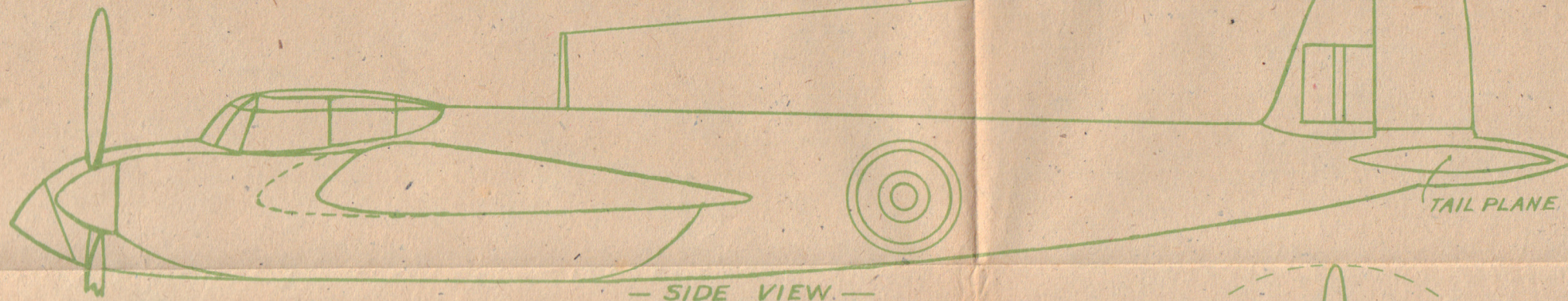
The price is shown in Hobbies Weekly, Jan. 19th, 1944, but is subject to revision. See the current edition of Hobbies Handbook, or write for price to Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk.



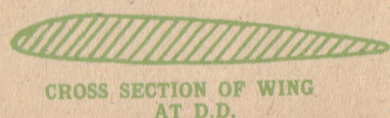
PLAN SHOWING THE TWO THICKNESSES OF WOOD GLUED TOGETHER AND SHAPE MARKED READY FOR CARVING.



FUSELAGE. CUT TWO PIECES 1/2in. THICK AND GLUE TOGETHER (see Plan above).



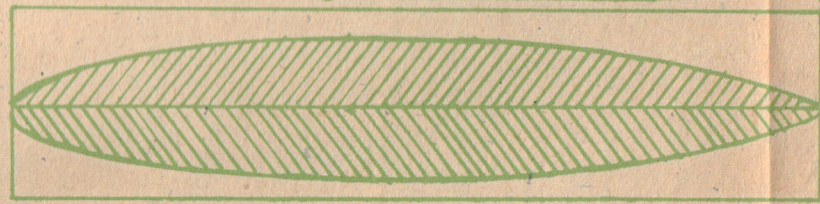
— SIDE VIEW —



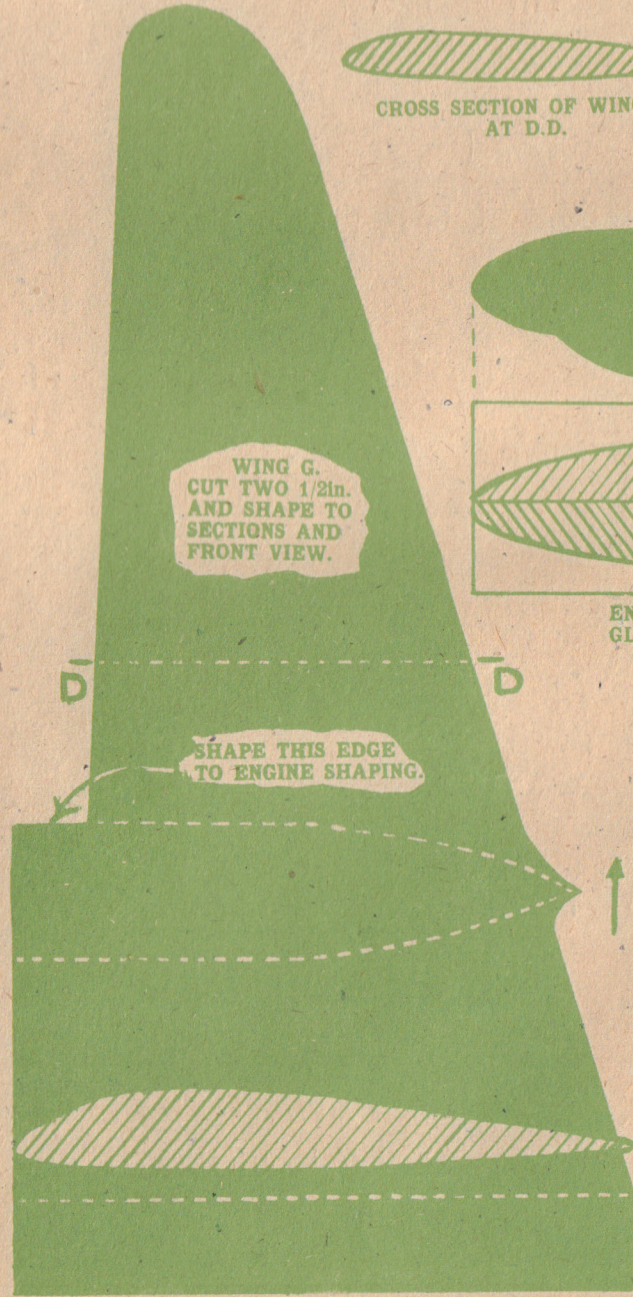
CROSS SECTION OF WING AT D.D.



ENGINE. CUT FOUR PIECES 1/2in. THICK. GLUE TOGETHER IN PAIRS AND SHAPE UP AS PLAN BELOW.

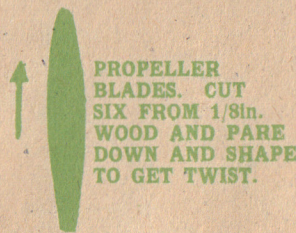


ENGINE. PLAN SHOWING THE TWO PIECES GLUED TOGETHER AND MARKED READY FOR SHAPING. SEE FRONT VIEW FOR ROUNDED TOP AND SHAPING TO SIDES AND UNDERNEATH.



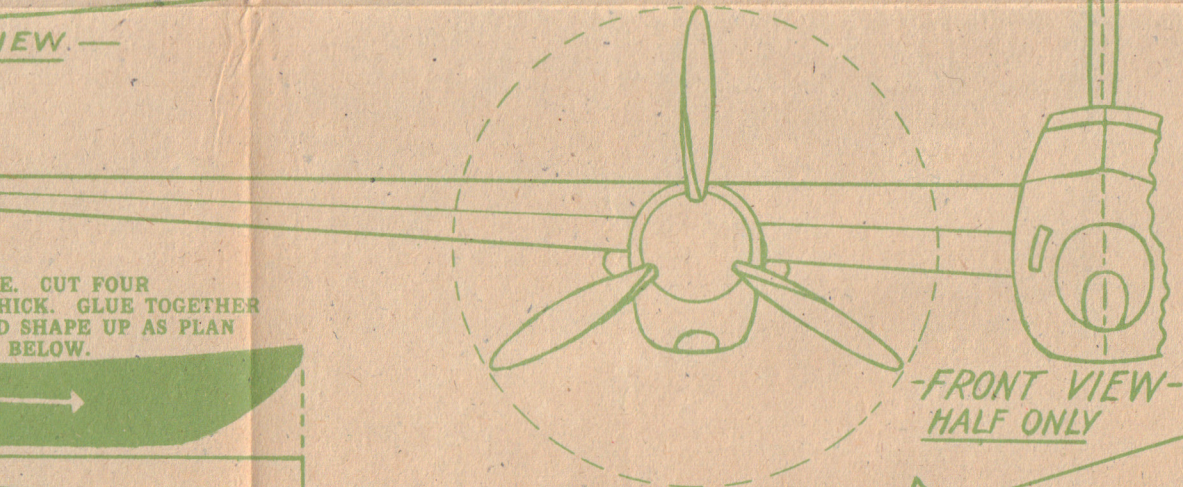
WING G. CUT TWO 1/2in. AND SHAPE TO SECTIONS AND FRONT VIEW.

SHAPE THIS EDGE TO ENGINE SHAPING.

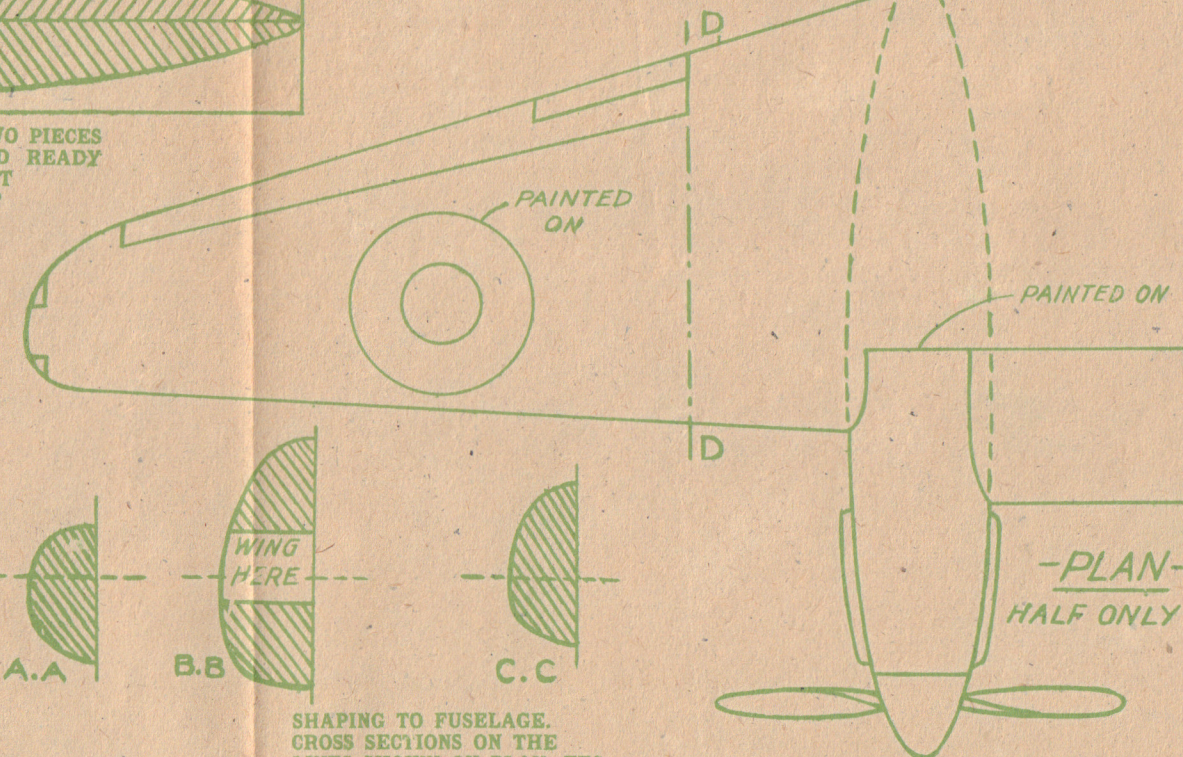


PROPELLER BLADES. CUT SIX FROM 1/8in. WOOD AND PARE DOWN AND SHAPE TO GET TWIST.

EXHAUST ON SIDE OF ENGINE. CUT FOUR FROM 1/8in. WOOD AND SHAPE UP.



— FRONT VIEW —
HALF ONLY



— PLAN —
HALF ONLY



SHAPING TO FUSELAGE. CROSS SECTIONS ON THE LINES SHOWN ON PLAN, ETC.

PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

Non-flying model MOSQUITO

A NON-FLYING scale model of a Mosquito bomber can be made in wood from the full size patterns on the other side. A fretsaw to cut out the shapes, and a few tools, to round them off and fit them together are all that is needed for the work.

The great thing, of course, is to get the curves of the different parts accurate and alike, and then to finish off the model carefully with paint. The model is built as if in flight, so after completion it should be put on a tall rod or hung at the appropriate angle.

A plan and side view of the main parts are given, and from these the shapes and positions can be worked out quite easily. The fuselage consists of two $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pieces, in the centre of which an opening is cut for insertion of the wing root. When the two fuselage pieces are cut to the shape shown, they are glued together, then the whole thing carefully rounded off.

Shaping the Fuselage

Shaded sections at the bottom of the sheet show the exact shape on the lines A, B and C. The work of shaping is done carefully with rasp and file, and finished with glasspaper. Take care to get a balanced effect on each side of the centre line.

The wings are next cut to the shape shown, the end of it being just the right shape and size to fit into the opening in the fuselage. The

section of the actual shape of the wing is given by the shaded section on the pattern, and the two must be carefully curved down to be alike for balance.

The Engine Units

The engines can be added before fitting the wing into the fuselage, or afterwards, whichever the individual worker prefers. Two pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. material go to form the original thickness of each engine. Glue them together, then mark on the top edge of the two pieces the shape shown in the plan. If you have $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood, two pieces of this glued together will make the correct size. If you have used two $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pieces, the two sides must be planed or cut down so the whole lot is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.

Again, the shaping of the engine must be undertaken, and for this the various views on the plans and in the finished drawing can be carefully followed. Notice that the spinner is part of the engine itself.

The Tailpiece

The tailpiece is composed of the flat plane and the upright rudder. The horizontal planes are glued close up to the fuselage in the position shown on the side view. Further to strengthen them, short headless nails should be driven into the fuselage and into the end of the plane. Of course, the shaping must be done before fitting.

A further suggestion to hold the two parts firmly, is the wire clip cut and shaped as shown on the pattern

sheet. This is driven into each plane and lies across the top of the fuselage. It is shown dotted in position in the plan.

The upright fin and rudder are cut carefully to the shape shown, and then shaped to a taper towards the outer edge. Notice the shoulder at the front end which beds down to the corresponding recess in the top of the fuselage. Here again, a couple of headless pins should be driven in to strengthen the joint between the fuselage and the upright part.

The addition of the propeller blades and the exhausts are minor small parts, the position of each being shown in the various drawings.

Colouring

The model being completed, should be given a careful final rubbing over and then painted. The upper surfaces with the fuselage are the normal camouflage colours of green and grey, but the underside of the wings is a light blue. The cockpit, aimer's cabin, etc., can be painted on as imitation Perspex, with aluminium paint or very light grey, the lining of the metal framework in black. The roundels on fuselage and wing are shown, and follow the normal colouring of the R.A.F.

The rest of the lining of flaps, spinner join, etc., are done very carefully in thin black lines, and much of this can be seen in the picture of the finished model, as well as on the plans themselves.